THE

WEEKLY ENTERTAINER.

For MONDAY, February 1, 1802.

Account of the Ceremony of inveſting Sir Richard Bickerton, and ſeveral other naval Officers, with the Ottoman Imperial Order of Knighthood, the Creſcent.

[From a Letter from an Officer at Cairo, dated October 24, 1801.]

ON the morning of the 8th, the Admiral, accompanied by the Turkiſh Admiral of the Gallies, and ſuite, and thoſe officers of the navy who had been particularly ſelected, proceeded from General Hutchinſon's tent, to the tent of his highneſs the Capitan Pacha, and were received by the whole Turkiſh line, under arms, with muſic playing, and colours flying.

When we alighted and approached the tent (which was open in the front) we obſerved the Capitan Pacha, ſeated upon a moſt magnificent ſopha, attended by the Pacha of Egypt, the Chief General of his highneſs's army, and the Reis Effendi. The three latter were ſeated on the ſame ſopha, and roſe at our approach, but his highneſs received us ſitting. We were placed in chairs on each ſide of the ſopha, the Admiral on the right of the Capitan Pacha. The general officers of the Turkiſh army and navy ſtood at the back of our chairs, behind them were ranged his highneſs's retinue, arrayed in their different badges of diſtinction, and round the tent, in front, were drawn up his body guard.

His highneſs was dreſſed in a white robe of beautiful Perſian ſatin, over which was the robe of ſtate, worn only on particular occaſions, made of the fineſt red cloth, and on it was placed, below the breaſt, two aigrettes of large diamonds; and in a ſaſh of rich ſatin, round his waiſt, was fixed a dagger, the handle of which was ſo thickly covered with diamonds, as to render it impoſſible to diſcover of what other materials it was made. On

his head he wore a ſuperb turban, with rows of pearls placed on the different folds. His rich dreſs, his venerable appearance, having a very long black beard, which he was continually ſtroking, altogether made a moſt intereſting figure. The other grandees that were ſeated on the ſame ſopha, were as magnificently dreſſed, in all reſpects, excepting the red robe.

Having been ſerved with coffee and ſweetmeats, according to cuſtom, the ceremony began by his highneſs inveſting the admiral with a pelice, the ſtar, and red ribband, and medal of the order of the creſcent, all of which being properly arranged, he was deſired to kneel, at which time the Grand Signior's firman was read, empowering his highneſs to confer the honour of knighthood, which was immediately performed on the admiral, upon whoſe riſing a royal ſalute was fired, and other demonſtrations of ſatisfaction, agreeable to the Turkiſh cuſtom. The ſtar is moſt beautifully ſet with diamonds, and the pelice is valued at 300l.

The admiral having retired to his ſeat, the ſenior poſt captain was inveſted in the ſame form with the pelice and gold medal of the order, and was knighted, and then the other three captains in ſucceſſion.

Four maſters and commanders, and Lieutenant Withers, were then knighted in the ſame manner, but only received a gold medal of the order, without the pelice.

The ſame ceremony was performed on General Hutchinſon, and the general officers of the army the day before.

General Hutchinſon, and Sir Richard Bickerton, are inveſted with the firſt order of the creſcent. The other general officers, poſt captains, and maſters and commanders, are of the ſecond order, there being only two orders.

During the whole of the ceremony muſic was playing. After the ceremony was finiſhed, a long hiſtory was read, ſtating the power and magnificence of the Grand Signior, and conſequently the value we were to ſet upon the different honours conferred. This finiſhed we were treated with ſherbet; we then aroſe dreſſed in our finery, and departed on our horſes in the ſame form we came, at which time another ſalute was fired.

This ceremony was performed on the ſpot where the battle of the 21ſt was fought, which decided the fate of Egypt.

ACCOUNT *of the* ISLAND *of* TERNATE.

THE following extract of a letter from an officer employed in the late ſucceſsful expedition againſt this ſettlement, will not, we conceive, be unacceptable to the generality of our readers:—

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" The importance which has ever been attached to the poſſeſſion of Ternate, the principal of all the Moluccas, may be collected from the report of almoſt every navigator who has traverſed thoſe ſeas. To the Britiſh in particular, poſſeſſing Amboyna and Banda, Ternate is an acquiſition of the very firſt conſequence. The intrigues to which the internal government of our ſettlements would neceſſarily have been ſubjected, from the proximity of ſo conſiderable a ſtation remaining in the hands of an enemy, had not the Dutch been fully employed at home, by inceſſant warfare, ever ſince our capture of theſe iſlands, with the native prince, Nervio, muſt be obvious to every perſon at all acquainted with the policy of the enemy, or the ſtate of the Moluccas.

" The reduction of this iſland has been for ſeveral years a favourite object with Mr. Robert Farquhar, the company's reſident at the Moluccas, but for want of due co-operation and ſupport, he has never, till now, been able to accompliſh an event ſo politic in itſelf, and ſo advantageous to Britiſh commerce in general. One expedition failed in January laſt, which is to be attributed to the want of concurrence in the meaſure by the commander of his majeſty's naval force, who, from reaſons no doubt reconcileable to his inſtructions, declined bringing his ſhip to bear againſt the enemy's forts.

" Mr. Farquhar, therefore, conſidered the Britiſh honour pledged to a renewal of the attack, and, indeed, if the capture were, in the firſt inſtance, eſteemed of importance, it became now doubly ſo from the effect this failure of our arms might have had upon the ſurrounding tribes and ſtates. No time, therefore, was loſt by our reſident in equipping a ſecond expedition, to the joint command of which his majeſty's principal naval officer was again invited. This he poſitively declined: we were compelled therefore to act without the aſſiſtance of the king's ſhips on this ſtation, with a land and marine force, ſolely in the company's ſervice.

" We marched forth with a reſolution to retrieve the name we had hazarded by our former failure. We arrived off Ternate in the latter end of April, and on the 21ſt of June the garriſon of Fort Orange and Iſland, with all its numerous dependencies, ſurrendered to the Britiſh arms, after a ſevere conteſt of fifty-two days, during which the Dutch governor diſtinguiſhed himſelf by a very gallant and able defence. Though by the active vigilance of Captain Hayes, who commanded the marine force, the annual ſupplies for the iſland were cut off, and, ſhocking to relate, from ten to twenty of the inhabitants periſhed daily by famine, during the greater part of the ſiege. Our loſs, conſidering the ſervice, and the vigorous defence of the enemy, is very trifling.

" The ſtrength of Ternate may be in ſome degree eſtimated by the account Salmon gives of it in his Modern Hiſtory—' The firſt fort built here,' he ſays, ' was Tallaco; the next the ſtrong caſtle of Orange; after which they looked upon themſelves to be ſo well fixed, that they defied all the nations of Europe to diſpoſſeſs them.'

" Thus then, at length, an important object is attained, and a territory acquired, which might have been claſſed among our eaſtern poſſeſſions, ſeveral years back, had the heads of the different departments been united, or equally anxious for the honour and proſperity of the Britiſh name. A very intereſting correſpondence was alſo intercepted by Captain Hayes, (who, in every inſtance diſtinguiſhed himſelf as an able coadjutor to our brave leader and chief) diſpatched from the council at Batavia to the Dutch governor, at Ternate, in which I hear it is reported, much matter of information is laid open, and the advantage, or rather indeed, the neceſſity of our being in poſſeſſion of this iſland, for the ſecurity of our other ſettlements, is fully confirmed by the ground-work of a new policy which is there laid open to us.

" A projected union with their enemy, Prince Nervio (before alluded to), is mentioned as a leading piece of intelligence, which, had it taken place, would have enabled the Dutch to direct all their force againſt our poſſeſſions, and had the effect of uniting the numerous fleet of ſmall craft which that chieftain had hitherto employed againſt them, to their own marine, and have eventually counterbalanced our force in theſe ſeas. The ſhores of Amboyna and Banda would have been ſubjected to the piratical depredations of the ſurrounding ſtates; and our very exiſtence in this quarter of the globe have been rendered precarious and uncertain. All theſe plans, however, are now happily fruſtrated by our new conqueſt, and I have no doubt that the lenient, though manly and deciſive conduct, which has throughout characteriſed the adminiſtration of public affairs at Amboyna, the ſeat of government, will have the effect of reconciling all parties, and ſubduing the ſpirit of oppoſition and faction.

" It is a curious fact, that Ternate was voluntarily ceded to Sir Francis Drake, A.D. 1579, by the then reigning prince, who, wearied of the inſolence of the Portugueſe, who pretended to debar his ſubjects from trading with any other nation, gave him his ſignet as a token of ſubmiſſion to Queen Elizabeth."

IRISH BULL.

AN advertiſement in an Iriſh paper, lately ſetting forth the many conveniences and advantages to be derived from *metal*

metal window ſaſhes, among other particulars, obſerved that "theſe ſaſhes would laſt *for ever*, and *afterwards*, if the owner had no uſe for them, they might be ſold for *old iron*."

A REMEDY *for the* PLAGUE.

[From Baldwin's Political Recollections relative to Egypt.]

THE origin of this diſeaſe is not known: it may have had ſuch an origin as the diſtemper produced in gaols, which is alſo contagious, to ſay: "Long confinement; deep anguiſh; unwholeſome food." But the origin of its introduction at particular times, in particular places, is always to be traced to a parent.

As for example, our preſent plague in Egypt, 1791, was imported from Conſtantinople in a French ſhip called l'Amable Marie, Captain Eſtienne; having ſeveral infected ſlaves on board. Some of them died at Alexandria, and the remainder were tranſported to Cairo. Iſhmael Bey, Sheck Bellad, purchaſed them for Mamaluks. They infeſted his palace, and he fell himſelf a victim to it: from him the contagion ſpread all over Egypt; and from Egypt to Rhodes, and Stanchio, and Scio, and Smyrna, and over all the coaſts of Syria.

The ſame thing is true with reſpect to every plague which I have known of during an acquaintance and intercourſe of one and thirty years with the greateſt part of the Turkiſh dominions.

It is not in the air, as many, otherwiſe, great and learned men have ſuppoſed: nor is it conveyed by ſwarms of inſects generated in ſtagnate waters. No precaution could defend us from it, in thoſe caſes. It is, on the contrary, a conſtant fact, that ſuch as confine themſelves to their houſes, and avoid all contact with infected people, or with things which have been in contact with the infection, are ſure to eſcape it.

It is, therefore, only communicated by contact. I will not ſay abſolute contact, becauſe there may be a great danger in aſcertaining the fact: but it is proved, that infected people may be approached within a few yards without danger; but how near I cannot take upon me poſitively and preciſely to ſay.

Let us conſider the character of the plague. What is the plague?

A violent effervescence in the humours of the body; or in the blood; or in the nervous fluids; or in all. I am not tenacious for the preciſe term. The world will know that I am no doctor: but an effervescence which acting with more violence than the conſtitution can bear, proves ſuddenly fatal. In ſtronger conſtitutions, or in weaker conſtitutions, if they will

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have it ſo, but in ſuch conſtitutions as reſiſt the effervescence, it reſolves into tumours ſtrongly inflamed, and offers a better chance of recovery.

Then, what cauſes effervescences?

All acids, mixed with another ſort of bodies called alkalis, will make a violent effervescence. This, the dictionary ſays, is the great general criterion of effervescences. Then I conclude the cauſe of the diſorder called the plague muſt be an acid. A malignant acid, if you pleaſe, or a benignant acid; for I fancy that the quantity, or force, of the acid, without any particular property even, might be equally deadly; it depending upon the violence of its action. As in electrical operations, you will find a ſpark, or a ſtream of fluid, benignant; and a ſufficient ſhock of the ſame benignant fluid, deſtructive. The danger may be in the quantity. But let it be malignant in its eſſence, that is not the queſtion: the queſtion is—Is it an acid.

The effect of acids, is inflammation. The plague has this character.

If we conſider acids in their effects on other bodies, they produce inflammation. And what are the predilections of flame? Why, generally ſpeaking to all oleaginous ſubſtances.

This diſquiſition led me to make an experiment; and in a glaſs I put ſome pure olive-oil, and over it, on the glaſs, at a diſtance of half an inch at leaſt, I put a lemon perfect and almoſt mature. And in a few hours I had the ſatisfaction to ſee the acid of the lemon trickling down the glaſs, and mixing with the oil; and in about eight days the lemon had almoſt exhauſted itſelf of every drop of its juice. I have always ſucceeded in this experiment, but with great diverſity as to the time, from diverſity of ſeaſon, and quality of the fruit.

I had now an evidence of the predilection of the acid for an oil; and ſo ſtrong a predilection, that it would quit its natural body to intermix itſelf with this ſtranger. Theſe things may be common to profeſſors in chymia: ſo much the better; they will be the readier to approve me. But I have found them only now in the way to my purpoſe.

What remained to be done now, but to try the experiment on the plague itſelf? An opportunity ſoon offered.

My oppoſite neighbour being at his window, looked afflicted: I aſked him what ailed him? He told me that a young man, his relation, in a part of the ſame building he inhabited, was ſtruck with the plague.—"Anoint him with oil," ſaid I, "and he will do well." He had no opinion of the oil and did nothing. The next day I queſtioned him, "Well: how is your relation? Have you anointed him?"—"No; he is better!" It was falſe; the man was worſe. The third day in the evening I ſaw him again; he was crying:—"What is the matter with you? is your relation dead?—"No; but he is very ill: he is dying!"

—" Anoint him with oil," I ſaid to him again: " what do you riſk?"—" Oil is heating," he replied.—" Heating or cooling" I ſaid, " would you have the man die? try it." And he left me, and went and ſaw that his relation was anointed: and the next day the man was free from pain; with a good appetite, and a large tumour in his groin, but perfectly eaſy. I ordered him to humect frequently the tumour with oil; and in eight days it came to ſuppuration, and the man is now walking in the ſtreets. This being promulgated among the neighbours, another infected perſon tried it, and was cured; and then another, and another, to the number of ſeven, whoſe names I poſſeſs, and whoſe bleſſings I enjoy.

Here then are evidences for my principle, which is, " That the peſtilential humour which cauſeth the diſeaſe called the plague is an acid, and that it will quit the human body to fly to the oil, which it prefers."

But the evidence of ſeven is too ſmall, in a matter of ſuch conſequence to the world, to obtain an implicit belief. But any evidence at all, in a matter of ſuch conſequence to the world, ought to make us anxious not to loſe it; therefore, I ſay, let more try it. Seven, it may be preſumed, might be recovered without help. Have not many ſevens recovered? Yes: I give it, that more may be tried. Let my argument ſtand for nothing: but in truth, the only ſeven that did try it recovered: let more try it. If the principle is good, it will prove its virtue; and if not, what riſk is there in the operation, to a man infected with the plague?

There is, however, a ſtrange perverſeneſs in the human character. Many, whoſe friends were in the agonies of death, have been recommended to try it; and they have anſwered, " What can oil do?" And their friends have died! Others, " So many great doctors have pronounced the evil beyond their ſkill, and is it now to be cured by oil?" And they too have devoted their friends to the public conceit.

But this is not the only inſtance of mortal diſeaſes being cured by oil: ſhould I ſay, " Diſeaſes that would have been mortal without it?"

I have tried it on five rats ſtung one by one by a ſcorpion. The firſt ſwelled to a great ſize, and appeared to be near dead. I poured ſome pure oil upon him, and he recovered, and in a few minutes ran away.

But he might have recovered without the oil, as people ſay of my ſeven perſons recovered from the plague.

I put a ſecond to the ſcorpion, and the rat was ſtung; I left him to himſelf, and he died very ſoon. Then I preſumed the former had been cured by the oil.

I tried another, and cured him; and another, and he died; and another, and he was cured.

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There was that virtue, therefore, in the oil, or that predilection in the malignant humour which the ſting infuſed, for the oil, as to draw it from the body, and avert the poiſon.

If the plague is abſolutely communicated by contact, or by a ſpark emitted from the body at any diſtance, why may not this contagion be aſſimilated to the puncture of a ſcorpion, or to the ſtinging of a nettle? ſince acids are ſuppoſed to be little pointed bodies, fitted to enter the particles they aſſail. There muſt be ſomething very reſembling in the characters of theſe evils: the poiſon of the ſcorpion, and the malignity of the plague, having ſuch an aſtoniſhing activity in contaminating the whole maſs of the blood, and are almoſt equally deadly in their effects. Then ſhould it ſurpriſe that the ſame remedy ſhould be efficacious in both?

I have applied oil to my foot in fits of the gout, and have appeaſed the pain, and abated the inflammation almoſt inſtantly, without ſuffering a return. It is now ſix years ſince I have uſed it in fits of the gout with never-failing ſucceſs. I have many witneſſes to this truth, and do conſider it as an infallible cure for the gout, as ſoon as it has reſolved itſelf into an inflammation externally.

NATURAL HISTORY *of the* SHEEP.

THE common ſheep, with its varieties, diſperſed through different countries, is the moſt reſpectable ſpecies belonging to this genus. Perhaps none of all the domeſtic animals is ſo beneficial to mankind as the ſheep. Others may excel it in ſtrength, ingenuity, and dignity of character: but, were we to be deprived of the ſervices of any of our humble friends among the inferior animals, we ſhould probably find, that the ſheep could be leſs eaſily ſpared than any other.

From Britiſh naturaliſts, who have written in their native language, this animal has never received any other name than that by which it is commonly known. The French name is *la brebis;* the Latin name *ovis;* Linnæus uſes the names *ovis aries.*

The ſize, ſhape, and fleecy covering of the common ſheep are well known. When its head is adorned with horns, they are moſt frequently twiſted outwards, in a ſpiral form. In the ram, horns are, by many, regarded as a mark of ſuperior ſtrength and vigour. That ram is eſteemed the beſt ſhaped, who has a thick head, a broad front, large black eyes, a broad noſe, a long, high body, a large crupper and large reins, maſſy teſticles, and a long tail. His colour ſhould be white; his fleece full and heavy. Thoſe ewes are preferred which have thick necks, large, ſoft, and ſilky fleeces, large bodies, and a nimble motion in walking.

The ſheep is not among the moſt ſagacious of the lower animals. This ſpecies neither diſplay the ſame natural dexterity and addreſs, nor the ſame docility as the dog, the horſe, and ſome other of the tame animals, whoſe mental powers are conſidered as the moſt remarkable. Yet, they are not abſolutely ſtupid, as they have ſometimes been repreſented. They are ſocial: the flock follow a ram as their leader; the leader often diſplays the moſt impetuous courage in defence of his followers: dogs, and even men, when attempting to moleſt a flock of ſheep, have often ſuffered from the ſagacious and generous valour of the rams. The mutual affection, at leaſt, between the female parent and her progeny, is here ſufficiently tender, and well adapted to its purpoſes. The ewe ſuckles her lamb with fondneſs; and, though her timidity, weakneſs, and want of formidable inſtruments of attack and defence, render her unable to make any powerful oppoſition to thoſe who ſeek to deprive her of it, yet ſhe bleats after it, and for ſome time laments its loſs with the tendereſt complaints.—A lamb ſeparated, when young, from other ſheep, fed with milk from the hand, and treated with tenderneſs and familiarity, diſplays conſiderable docility, and often forms a ſtrong attachment to its benefactors. Admitted to this intimacy with mankind, it is apt to be guilty of little, vicious tricks; but its mildneſs, and general inoffenſiveneſs of manners, recommend it ſo ſtrongly to human affection and regard, that it is uſually a particular favourite of infancy and youth. Another inſtance, if not of the amiable qualities, at leaſt of the ſagacity of the ſheep, is the dexterity with which it often eludes the vigilance of the ſhepherd, when it wiſhes to ſteal ſome delicacy of food agreeable to its palate.

It is obſervable of this ſpecies, that they drink very little. The juice of the vegetables which they eat, and the dew and rain with which the graſs is often moiſtened, ſupply almoſt all the moiſture that they need.

Sheep, like other animals, are liable to various diſeaſes. Water often gathers in their head, and produces a diſorder which ſoon proves fatal: the feet of whole flocks are often affected with a ſort of mortification, which makes them halt when they walk, and renders them almoſt unable to run: at other times, the young eſpecially are liable to ſuffer a ſpeedy death from the effects of noxious air evolved from their food in the ſtomach. The dropſy, phthiſic, jaundice, and worms in the liver, are alſo annually deſtructive to conſiderable numbers of ſheep. Several ſorts of inſects infect this animal. A certain *æſtrus* or *gadfly* is very troubleſome, by depoſiting its egg above the noſe, in the frontal ſinuſes: a tick and a louſe likewiſe feed on the ſheep, of which it is ſometimes relieved by the undiſtinguiſhing appetite of the magpye and ſtarling. The ordinary term of the life of

thoſe ſheep, which eſcape diſeaſe and violence, is twelve or thirteen years.

The benefits which mankind owe to this animal are very numerous. Its horns, its fleece, its fleſh, its tallow, even its bowels, are all articles of great utility to human life.

The horns are manufactured into ſpoons, and many other uſeful articles.

The manufacture of the wool into cloths, has long formed the principal ſource of the riches of England. We know not, indeed, whether the ſimple Britons and the rude Saxons were acquainted with the important uſes of wool; it is more probable that they were not. But Henry the Second paid ſo much attention to the manufacture and improvement of this commodity, as to forbid the uſe of any other but Engliſh wool in the making of cloth. Yet, the excellence of Engliſh wool was long known before the Engliſh paid much attention to the art of making woollen cloth, or attained any ſuperior ſkill in it. Wool was then a ſtaple article for exportation; and the Flemings were their merchants. But in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, ſeveral favourable circumſtances, which the talents and patriotic ſpirit of that princeſs enabled her to take advantage of, concurred to eſtabliſh the woollen manufactory in England, in that thriving ſtate in which it has ſince continued.

In Scotland, we have never attained great excellence in this manufacture. Yet, the bonnets, which, though now very much out of uſe, were in former times very generally uſed as a covering for the head, and the ſtockings of ſuch ſuperior fineneſs, for which the iſles of Shetland and the city of Aberdeen are ſtill celebrated, are articles which ſhew that the inhabitants of Scotland are nôt leſs capable of ingenuity, in this way, than their neighbours of England.

The Spaniſh wool has been much celebrated; and it is not very long ſince broad cloth bearing the name of Spaniſh was prized above the Engliſh. But, the wool produced in Britain has been, by various arts, ſo much improved, as to be now not inferior in excellence to that of Spain; and no woollen cloth is at preſent eſteemed ſuperior to that of Engliſh manufacture. The ſheep with the fineſt fleeces in England are fed on the Coteswold Downs, and in Herefordſhire, Devonſhire, Lincolnſhire, Suffolk, and Yorkſhire. The wool of Wales is coarſe; nor is that of Scotland, except in ſome inſtances, remarkable for fineneſs. The wool of the ſmall ſheep in the Highlands, and the iſles of Scotland, is ſuperior to the fineſt Spaniſh or Engliſh wool.

The ſkin of this animal is prepared into leather for an inferior ſort of ſhoes, for the coverings of books, and for gloves, and into parchments.

The entrails, by a proper preparation, are made into ſtrings for various muſical inſtruments.

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The milk of the ſheep is thicker than cow's milk. Its taſte is rather diſagreeably ſtrong. It is, therefore, rather made into cheeſe, than uſed for drinking. The cheeſe is rich, and of a ſtrong taſte. It would, probably, be ſtill better, if more attention were paid to cleanlineſs in the preparing of it. It were, perhaps, beſt to leave all the milk of the ewe to her lamb.

The fleſh of the ſheep is perhaps our moſt valuable article of animal food. It is neither diſagreeably coarſe, nor yet ſo tender and delicate as not to afford ſtrengthning nouriſhment. The fleſh of the lamb is, in the proper ſeaſon, one of the niceſt delicacies that the epicure can deſire.

The bones are uſeful for various purpoſes. Of theſe, as well of other bones calcined, are made the cupels uſed in the refining of metals.

Mr. Pennant mentions the dung as an excellent manure. But, it is not often, I believe, that ſheep are fed in ſuch numbers on arable lands, as that their dung can be collected for this purpoſe.

The modes of managing ſheep differ in different countries, and even in the ſame country. The lambs are ſeldom ſeparated from their mothers till they become large and vigorous. As one ram is able to impregnate a good many ewes, only a ſmall proportion of the male lambs are permitted to retain their organs of generation unmutilated. Wedders are leſs vicious than rams; and their fleſh has a better flavour and reliſh. In ſummer, before being ſhorn, ſheep are commonly waſhed, to improve the whiteneſs of the wool. Where ſheep are not ſhorn, they change their fleeces annually; and the beſt time for ſhearing, is when the fleece is juſt ready to fall off itſelf. The time of the ſheep-ſhearing is always a period of feſtivity with the ſhepherds. It was ſuch in ancient times, among the ſhepherds of Judea.

In Scotland, and in other northern countries, ſheep are uſually ſmeared with a mixture of butter and tar about the end of autumn, to fortify and protect them againſt the ſeverities of winter. It ſeems a neceſſary precaution, where the flocks cannot be ſheltered in ſheds, and fed with hay and other ſuitable food during the inclemency of the ſevere ſeaſon. But this mixture of tar and butter is often ſo injudiciouſly laid on, as to injure the health of the ſheep, and even to render its fleece leſs warm than it would otherwiſe be. It greatly contaminates the whiteneſs of the wool; but if the butter be in due proportion, is, perhaps, rather favourable to its fineneſs.

In the ſheep countries of Scotland, it is often neceſſary to remove the flocks in winter from the hills on which they uſually feed, to low lands, where they may find ſome herbage, and be protected from the ſeverity of the ſeaſon. Could the practice of folding ſheep in ſheds, and feeding them with hay, or leaves of cabbage, common green kail, or turnips, during the ſtorms of winter, be conveniently adopted through Scotland, it would

poſſibly prove highly advantageous to their proprietors. Even in the mildeſt winters, conſiderable numbers periſh under the preſent modes of management.

Crawford-muir, in Cleydeſdale, is one of the chief ſheep countries in Scotland. The management of ſheep is there well underſtood. Men from that part have of late attempted to teach the inhabitants of the Highlands how to manage their ſheep better, and derive greater profits from them.

On the ill-Conſequences of liſtening to injudicious Advice.

"UTILE QUOD NOBIS, DO TIBI CONSILIUM."

MART.

IT was wiſe advice of the ſon of Sirach, "Conſult not with a woman, touching her of whom ſhe is jealous; neither with a coward, in matters of war; nor with a merchant, concerning exchange; nor with a buyer, of ſelling; nor with an envious man, of thankfulneſs; nor with an unmerciful man, touching kindneſs; nor with the ſlothful, for any work; nor with an hireling for a year, of finiſhing work; nor with an idle ſervant, of much buſineſs;—hearken not unto theſe in any matter of counſel:"—(Eccluſ. 37. 11.) *i. e.* they will adviſe you for their own intereſt, not for your advantage.

In all caſes of conſcience, or even of worldly prudence, take care not to uſe incompetent inſtruments. He that follows the opinion of the multitude, in preference to that of the wiſer few; he that conſults one who is intereſted in the queſtion, rather than one who is diſintereſted; or, one of another profeſſion, rather than him whoſe office and employment it is; hath no reaſon to believe that he ſhall be well inſtructed.

Nider, in his "Lavacrum Conſcientiæ," relates an apologue, to this purpoſe: "Two brothers travelling together, whereof one was eſteemed wiſe, and the other little better than a fool, came to a place where the road parted: the fooliſh brother, ſeeing one of the roads clean and ſmooth, and the other dirty and uneven, would go that way; though his wiſer brother aſſured him, that in all reaſon, that muſt needs be the wrong way. But the fooliſh one followed his own eyes, and not his brother's reaſon; and the other, being in this inſtance more affectionate than wiſe, followed his fooliſh brother's inclination againſt his own better judgment.

"They went on, in this inviting road, till they fell into the hands of thieves, who robbed and impriſoned them, till they could purchaſe their ranſom with a ſum of money. Theſe brothers accuſe each other before the king as author of the misfortune which had befallen them. The wiſer complained that his brother would not hearken to him, though he was known to be the wiſer, and adviſed what was right. The other complained

of

of him for following him whom he knew to be a fool; and added, that he ſhould certainly have turned back, if he had ſeen his wife brother confidently following his own better reaſon.

" The king condemned them both: the fool, becauſe he did not follow the direction of the wife; and the wife, becauſe he did follow the opinion of the fool."

So (there is reaſon to believe) will God deal with us at the day of judgment. If appetite refuſes to follow the guidance of reaſon; and if reaſon does not refuſe to liſten to the ſuggeſtions of appetite; they have both of them meaſured their actions by an incompetent rule, and ſhall periſh together.

O. D.

Dean Prior, January 20, 1802.

Account of the Harem, or Turkiſh Female Apartments.

[From Mr. Ruſſell's Natural Hiſtory of Aleppo.]

THE author of this work has availed himſelf of the opportunity which his profeſſion of phyſician afforded, in gratifying the public curioſity with an account of the harem, or female apartments, that characteriſtic object of eaſtern domeſtic œconomy. From this part of the work we make the following extract:—

" When the ladies viſit one another in a forenoon, they do not immediately unveil on coming into the harem, leſt ſome of the men ſhould happen to be ſtill at home, and might ſee them as they paſs; but as ſoon as they enter the apartments of the lady to whom the viſit is intended, either one of the young ladies, or a ſlave aſſiſts in taking off the veil, which, being carefully folded up, is laid aſide. It is a ſign the viſitant intends only a ſhort ſtay, when, inſtead of reſigning the veil, ſhe only uncovers her head, permitting the veil to hang careleſsly down on the ſhoulders. This generally produces a friendly conteſt between the parties; one inſiſting to take the veil away, the other refuſing to ſurrender it.—A like conteſt takes place at the cloſe of the viſit.—When intreaty cannot prevail on the viſitant to ſtay longer, the veil is hidden, the ſlaves, inſtructed before-hand, pretend to ſearch for it every where in vain, and when ſhe urges the abſolute neceſſity of her going, ſhe is aſſured that the aga, or maſter of the houſe, is not yet gone abroad, and is then jocoſely dared to depart without it.

" In their manner of receiving one another, the ladies are leſs formal than the men; their complimental ſpeeches, though in a high ſtrain, are more rapidly and familiarly expreſſed.

" The common ſalutation is performed by laying the right hand on the left breaſt, and gently declining the head.—They ſometimes

ſometimes ſalute by kiſſing the cheek ; and the young ladies kiſs the hands of their ſenior relations. They entertain with coffee and tobacco, but the ſherbet and perfume are only introduced on particular occaſions.

" The great men are attended in the harem by the female ſlaves, in the ſame manner as, in the outer apartments, by the pages. They remain ſtanding in the humble attitude of attendance, their hands croſſed before them on their cincture, and their eyes fixed on the ground.—The other ladies, as well as the daughters of the family, occaſionally bring the pipe and coffee, but do not remain ſtanding ; they either are deſired to ſit down, or they retire. This, however, is to be underſtood of their grandees ; for, in ordinary life, both wives and ſervants miniſter ſervilely to the men ; the two ſexes never ſitting at the table together.

" It is ſeldom that all the ladies of the harem are, by the great man, ſeen aſſembled, unleſs they happen in the ſummer, to be ſurpriſed ſitting in the divan, where they meet to enjoy the cool air. At his approach they all riſe up, but, if deſired, reſume their places (ſome of the ſlaves excepted) and return to their work. However loquacious they may have been before he entered, a reſpectful ſilence enſues the moment he appears ; a reſtraint which they felt the leſs, from their being accuſtomed to it almoſt from their infancy. It is ſurpriſing how ſoon the clamour of children is huſhed on the approach of the father ; but the women often lament their want of power in his abſence, in quieting the children either by threats or ſoothing them.

" Though the preſence of the great man may impoſe ſilence on the younger ladies, he generally finds ſome of the elderly matrons ready enough to entertain him, ſhould he be diſpoſed for converſation. In this manner he learns the domeſtic news of the town, which though rarely a topic of diſcourſe among the men, being in great requeſt at the public baths, is circulated by the female pedlars, and the Bidoween women attached to the harem. The former who are chiefly Jewiſh or Chriſtian women of a certain age, ſupply the ladies with gauzes, muſlin, embroidery, and trinkets, and moreover have the art of collecting and embelliſhing all kinds of private hiſtory ; the latter are not leſs talkative nor more ſecret, but poſſeſs alſo a licenced privilege of ſpeaking freely to the men, which they perfectly know how to exerciſe. Their licence is derived from being often retained as nurſes, by which they gain a permanent eſtabliſhment in the family : the foſter ſiſter remaining attached to the harem, and in time ſucceeding her mother.—The grandees, in theſe indolent hours, converſe alſo on their own domeſtic affairs, and amuſe themſelves with their children.—When they wiſh to be more retired they withdraw to another apartment, into

which no perſon (except the lady to whom it belongs) is permitted to enter uncalled.

" The Turks in preſence of their women, appear to affect a more haughty, reſerved air than uſual, and in their manner of ſpeaking to them are leſs courteous and more abrupt, than they are to one another, or even to men who are much their inferiors. —As this was frequently obſerved in perſons remarkable for an affable deportment to men, it may be conſidered rather as their uſual manner, than aſcribed to the accidental preſence of an European; and is further confirmed by the ordinary behaviour of the boys, who talk to the women in an imperious manner, which they could only have learned from example. The men, perhaps, judge it politic to aſſume this demeanour, in a ſituation where dominion may be ſuppoſed to be maintained with more difficulty, than among their male dependants, and therefore venture only in hours of retirement to avow that gentleneſs, which, as if derogatory from their dignity, they think prudent in their general conduct to conceal, from perſons whoſe obedience they think can alone be ſecured by an air of ſtern authority.

" The ladies, eſpecially thoſe of rank, appear reſerved in regard to their huſbands, while they ſhow an engaging, affectionate fondneſs for their brothers, though it is often returned with little more than frigid complaiſance; as if their tender endearments were a tribute due to male ſuperiority. There are times, however, when natural affection gets the better of this cold indifference of the young men; the ſight of a ſiſter in diſtreſs, or languiſhing in a ſevere fit of illneſs, often produces emotions, of which, judging from general appearances, they would ſeem to be unſuſceptible—The affection of apathy is a remarkable trait in the character of the Turk. They are led by it, under misfortunes, to aſſume an appearance of tranquillity, more than they poſſeſs in reality; and, on other occaſions, they ſtrive to hide that ſenſibility which other nations think it honourable to indulge. Their exterior manners are univerſally marked by this affectation; their real feelings, influenced by the common ſprings of humanity, are more remote from the eye of obſervation.

On the GREAT UTILITY *of* NAVIGATION.

NAVIGATION is an art replete with gain to individuals and the public, and enhances greatly the proſperity of all who wiſely make a due improvement of the privileges it poſſeſſes. By its aid the poles hold intercourſe together, and exchange their ſeveral products for each others goods. The merchant, emulous of wealth, leaves the favourite ſpot on which he firſt drew breath—the partner of his life and cares—his children,

dren, relatives and friends, and eagerly embarks with a rich cargo from his native land to ſeek a market in the moſt inhoſpitable climes. Not the loud roar of tempeſts, or the rocks of treacherous ſeas—the daring pirates—bloody crew—or the aſſaſſin's dagger in a foreign ſhore, can damp the ardour of his ſoul, or change his ſteady purpoſe. Loaden with the wealth of Aſia, or the gold of Afric—the ineſtimable diamonds of Golconda, or the produce of the weſtern iſles, he turns his ſtately veſſel towards his long left country, crouds his ſails and courts the winds to waft him through the trackleſs ocean to the haven of his wiſhes. There upon the ſtrand he diſembarks his treaſures, and invites his countrymen to taſte the fruitful earnings of his toil.

In intimate connection with the uſeful art of navigation, is a knowledge of the virtues of the magnet—a diſcovery incalculably beneficial to commercial nations. Unacquainted with it, navigators would be deſtitute of every certain guide through the tempeſtuous realms of Neptune to their place of deſtination. By the compaſs they determine, with the greateſt nicety, the ſituations of the countries they explore, and leave to all that follow, an invaluable legacy of information.

STATE *of the* POPULATION *of the* WORLD.

THE population of the world is, at preſent, eſtimated at about 1,000,000,000 of inhabitants, ſpread over the ſurface of about 197 millions of ſquare miles, but of which the habitable part contains hardly 45,300,000 ſquare miles. The reſt is covered by water.

In admitting this ſuppoſition of 1,000,000,000 of inhabitants, Europe is an extent of 3,300,000 ſquare miles, at 69 12:100 to a degree, would have a population of 47 inhabitants per ſquare mile, and 155,000,000 inhabitants in total.

Aſia, including New Holland and Siberia, which are almoſt deſarts, would contain in an extent of 18,000,000 of ſquare miles, 45 inhabitants per ſquare mile, and 815,000,000 inhabitants in total.

Burning Africa, is an extent of 100,000,000 of ſquare miles, would contain 12 inhabitants per ſquare mile, and 120,000,000 in the whole.

Newly-diſcovered America, is an extent of 14,000,000 of ſquare miles, would contain ſomewhat more than one inhabitant to a ſquare mile, at the rate of 18,000,000 of inhabitants in total.

According to this computation, taking all the habitable part of the world together, there would be 15 inhabitants per ſquare mile.

A REFLECTION, *by the late* ROBERT BURNS.

I Have nothing to ſay to any one as to which ſect he belongs to, or what creed he believes, but I look on the man who is firmly perſwaded of infinite wiſdom and goodneſs ſuperintending and directing every circumſtance that can happen in his lot —I felicitate ſuch a man, as having a ſolid foundation for his mental enjoyment, a firm prop and ſure ſtay in the hour of difficulty, trouble, and diſtreſs, and a never failing anchor of hope when he looks beyonds the grave!

On the Invaluable SCIENCE *of* MECHANICS.

WHAT would Great Britain at this day have been, if the invaluable ſcience of mechanics never had engaged the attention of her ſons? Inſtead of Sheffield, Norwich, Birmingham, and Mancheſter, with many other ſeats of equal knowledge, being celebrated as the great emporiums of ſcientific ſkill, their names and praiſe to millions would have been unknown, and all their wealth and grandeur never ſeen.

The firmneſs and ſuperior worth of all our manufactured goods, originates in that profound ability with which the engines are contrived. The induſtrious merchant trawerſes his own and other countries for materials to ſupply their large demands, but is conſtrained to acknowledge that it is from the diſcoveries of philoſophy alone, he is empowered to produce what is the ultimatum of his own and others good. Nay, even when he longs to ſail through watery worlds, philoſophy invented his ſhip, proportions every part of it, adjuſts its load, and ſteers it in its liquid way.

The man of buſineſs may, by his activity, tranſmit his various ſtock to places ignorant of their utility, and deſtitute of a ſupply, with the benevolent deſign of teaching them their uſe, convenience, and profit. He may ſpend his time and fortune in erecting edifices of great national importance, and employing hundreds in conducting, with appropriate ingenuity, his wonderful machines, from which their families may gain the comforts of an eaſy competence, while the community at large receive a portion of the benefit.

In this one inſtance, we, however, muſt confeſs the wheel that moves the whole owes its exiſtence to the labours of philoſophers, and without their aſſiſtance never would have had a being. From the ſingle ſcience of mechanics, the community apparently derive a more eſſential good than the moſt vigorous exertions the man of buſineſs can produce.

Anſwer, by T. Whicker, of Exeter, to E. Penney's Charade, inſerted November 30.

IF you've a CUT, may it ſoon heal!
O that thy PURSE may never fail!

☞ We have received the like anſwer from S. Murch, J. Hill, W. Strong, H. Humphreys, J. Squance, and J. Smith, of Exeter; and A. L. of Poole.

Anſwer, by E. T. of Chard, to T. Whicker's Charade, inſerted December 7.

FULL many a *Scar* brave Nelſon's brow doth wear,
Each Britiſh *City* doth his name revere:
May all his honours long in peace be wore,
And SCARCITY and war perplex the world no more.

‡ We have received the like anſwer from A. L. of Poole; E. Penney, and J. Squance, of Exeter; W. Bickham, jun. of Aſhburton; and Juventus.

Anſwer, by J. Smith, of Exeter, to S. Murch's Rebus, inſerted December 7.

TIMBER, Sir, its plainly ſeen,
Is what your rebus tried to ſcreen.

†*† We have received the like anſwer from T. Whicker, and J. Squance, both of Exeter.

An ANAGRAM, *by A. L. of Poole.*

YE gents. find out a uſeful tree,
Tranſpoſe it right and then,
Without a doubt you'll plainly ſee
The dread of all ſeamen.

A REBUS, *by J. Tremlett, of Newton Buſhel School.*

THE ſon of Neptune firſt deteſt;
A rural deity ſeleſt;
An Ethiopian king deviſe;
A famous Spartan ſcrutinize;
Laſtly, ye bards, that man explain
Who was by Polyphemus ſlain:
The initials join'd, you'll plainly ſee
A town of great celebrity.

An ENIGMA, *by C. Mackey, of Plymouth.*

NINE letters compoſe me,
Ye gents. you muſt know,
To judge my true value
Experience will ſhow.
When made up of intereſt
I ſeldom prove good,
For ſelf-love by me
Is not underſtood.
I'm the ruin and making
Of thouſands, 'tis true,
The ſource of much happineſs,
Pleaſure and woe.

POETRY.

For the Weekly Entertainer.

Lines addreſſed to the charming Cælia.

DEAR charmer! eaſe my latent pain;
O tell me that your heart is true;
And ſhould we never meet again,
From morn to night I'll think on you.

Hope oft diſplays a flattering ſcene,
And bids me all my fears reſign;
She tells me that our thoughts convene,
And ſays, "My angel! thou art mine."

But ah! ſhould fate thoſe hopes diſperſe,
Yes, all thoſe flattering hopes of thee—
Think, when you read this artleſs verſe,
For *one* ſhort moment, *think on me.*

EDWIN.

The SOLDIER's RETURN.

By ROBERT BURNS, *the Scottiſh Poet.*

WHEN wild war's deadly blaſt was blawn,
And gentle peace returning,
And eith again with pleaſure beam'd,
That had been blear'd wi' mourning.

I left the lines and tented fields,
Where lang I'd been a lodger,
My humble knapſack a' my wealth,
A poor and honeſt ſo'dier.

A leal light heart was in my breaſt,
My hand unſtain'd with plunder;
And for fair Scotia hame again,
I cheery on did wander.

I thought upon the banks o' Coil,
I thought upon my Nancy;
I thought upon the witching ſmile,
That caught my youthful fancy.

At length I reach'd the bonny glen,
Where early life I ſported;
I paſs'd the mill, and tryſting thorn,
Where Nancy aft I courted.

Wha ſpied I, but my ain dear maid,
Down by her mither's dwelling,
And turn'd me round to hide the flood
That in my een was ſwelling!

Wi' alter'd voice, quoth I "Sweet "laſs,
"Sweet as yon hawthorn's bloſſom,
"O! happy, happy may he be,
"That's deareſt to thy boſom!

"My purſe is light, I've far to gang,
"And fain wad be thy lodger;
"I've ſerv'd my king and country lang,
"Take pity on a ſo'dier."

Sae wiſtfully ſhe gaz'd on me,
And lovelier was than ever,
Quo ſhe, "A ſoldier once I lov'd,
"Forget him ſhall I never;

"Our humble cot, and hamely fare,
"Ye freely ſhall partake it,
"The gallant badge, the dear cockade,
"Ye're welcome for the ſake o't."

She gaz'd—ſhe redden'd like the roſe,
Syne, pale as ony lily,
She ſank within my arms, and cried,
"Art thou my ain dear Willie?"

"By him who made yon ſun and ſky,
"(By whom true love's regarded)
"I am the man—and thus may ſtill
"True lovers be rewarded!

"The wars are o'er, and I'm come "hame,
"And find thee ſtill true-hearted:
"Tho' poor in gear, we're rich in "love,
"And may we ne'er be parted!"

Quo ſhe, "My grandſire left me gowd,
"A mailin pleniſh'd fairly,
"And come my faithful ſo'dier lad,
"Thou'rt welcome to it dearly."

On WINTER.

THE ſmiling ſummer days are fled,
The fruitful autumn's gone;
Cold winter now, with hoary head,
Reigns on his ebon throne.

What devaſtation has he made,
Since he aſſum'd his ſeat;
The gay creation he has laid
Dead at his awful feet.

Where are the vernal beauties gone,
The glory of the ſpring?
Where are the charming ſongſters flown?
They quite forget to ſing.

Where

Where are the gentle weſtern gales?
I aſk, alas! in vain;
No more ſhall they refreſh the vales,
Nor chear the toiling ſwain.

Stern winter, with his chilling blaſt,
Has blown them all away;
And laid the whole creation waſte,
Which late appear'd ſo gay.

Such is the winter of old age;
And ſoon he will arrive,
And kill, with unremitting rage,
Whate'er he finds alive.

The young, the healthy, and the gay,
Muſt ſoon before him fall;
Kings on their thrones his hand will ſlay:
He triumphs over all.

What muſt be done? Submit, improve
The diſpenſations giv'n,
Then ſhall we riſe to realms above,
And ſhare the bliſs of Heav'n.

No hoary age, nor winter there,
Our comforts ſhall deſtroy:
But blooming ſpring thro' all the year,
And univerſal joy.

ON MY CHILD's ILLNESS.

WAK'D from balmy ſoft repoſe,
By an only daughter's cries,
Frighted I from bed aroſe,
Sought the cauſe with anxious eyes.

Struggling with diſeaſe, I view'd
(Life's delight, my darling child,)
Motionleſs, aghaſt I ſtood,
With diſtreſs and ſorrow wild.

Thought returning, ſwift I flew,
Aid moſt ſkilful to procure;
When we enter'd, none ſhe knew,
Senſeleſs was the ſuff'rer poor.

Who can paint the parents' woe
As beſide their child they knelt!
Fruitleſs trial; none can know,
Save kind parents, what they felt.

Scarlet hues her fleſh beſpread,
Short ſhe breathes the tainted air;
Delirium diſtracts her head,
Fix'd her eyes with horrid glare.

God of Mercy, help my child!
Each fond parent wildly cries;
From his throne th' Eternal ſmil'd,
Heard our pray'rs, and huſh'd our ſighs.

Cherub hope, at his command,
Wipes away our flowing tears;
Health now ſoftly takes her hand;
Leſſen'd are our boding fears.

Bliſsful ſight! ah! ſee ſhe ſmiles;
"Mother! Father!" now ſhe calls;
Paſt, thank Heav'n! are our toils,
Care no longer life appals.

J. S.

The PARSON's DAUGHTER.

A SONG, *in the modern Style.*

LET bards, with all the pow'rs of verſe,
Replete with heav'nly fire,
Their ſongs in beauty's praiſe rehearſe,
And ſtrike the thrilling lyre.
The painter, too, perform his part
In patent crayons, oil, or water;
But ſure they can't, with all their art,
Pourtray my lovely parſon's daughter.

At church her heav'nly form ſo bright
My boſom ſo diſarms,
I ſacrifice my conſcience quite,
By gazing on her charms.
To be devout I ſtrive in vain,
I'm like a fiſh that's out of water,
Nor can I chant a ſingle ſtrain
But of my lovely parſon's daughter.

Oft do I tell my piteous caſe,
Devoid of ev'ry guile;
And ſing the beauties of her face,
In hopes ſhe'll deign to ſmile.
Yet, ſpite of all, ſhe proves unkind,
For tho' with tears I've oft beſought her,
I ne'er can catch her in the mind:
O! cruel, cruel parſon's daughter!

Then, prythee, come, ſweet god of love!
Invade her ſnowy breaſt,
And move my lovely, charming dove,
To grant me peace and reſt.
So ſhall thy ſacred altars blaze,
And when in Hymen's bands I've caught her,
Beneath thy ſmile I'll ſpend my days,
Bleſt with my lovely parſon's daughter.

To a LADY.—*By* T. S.

WHEN clouds that angel face deform,
Anxious I view the growing ſtorm;
When angry lightnings arm thine eye,
And tell the gathering tempeſt nigh;
I curſe the ſex, and bid adieu
To female friendſhip, love, and you.
But when ſoft paſſions rule your breaſt,
And each kind look ſome love has dreſs'd;
I bleſs the hour when firſt I knew,
Dear female friendſhip, love, and you.